

XI. *Notes on the Longicornia of Australia and Tasmania.*
Part I., with a list of the species collected by Mr. J.
J. Walker, R.N., F.L.S., and descriptions of new
forms. By CHARLES J. GAHAN, M.A., F.E.S., of
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[Read March 8th, 1893.]

THIS paper was commenced with the intention that it should be little more than a list of species and descriptions of new forms. In the course of its preparation, however, I experienced difficulties, arising partly from errors of synonymy and of other kinds which I found in the Catalogue of Gemminger and Harold, but more especially due to the inadequacy of the descriptions of many of the older authors, the result of which has been to make my task much longer than I expected, and to give to the paper a character somewhat different to that at first intended. The frequency of the errors I met with compelled me to take little on trust, and must be my excuse for burdening the text with so many references to the descriptions of species. A few notes that I have added with regard to genera and species will, I trust, be found useful by other workers on this difficult group.

The Longicorns collected by Mr. Walker in Australia and Tasmania reach a total of sixty-two species, and are those which are numbered in the text. Of these twelve are described as new, and one has been taken as the type of a new genus. A few other species, not included in Mr. Walker's collection, are also described for the first time.

PRIONIDÆ.

Eurynassa stigmosa, Newm.

Mallodon stigmatosum, Newm., Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.,
 vol. v., p. 15.

A single specimen, from Children's collection, now in the British Museum (and ticketed by Newman *Mallodon*

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sticticus, ined.), is in all probability the type of the above species, which undoubtedly belongs to the genus *Eurynassa*. It may be distinguished from other species of the genus by the much smaller size of the nitid spaces on the pronotum of the male, and by the somewhat closer and more rugulose punctuation of the elytra.

The genus *Mallodon* will thus have to be omitted from the lists of Australian Longicorns.

Eurynassa australis, Boisd.

Mallodon australis, Boisd., Voy. de l'Astrolabe, Ent., ii., p. 465.

M. figuratum, Pasc., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., ser. 2, vol. v., p. 14.

Pascoe's description of *E. figurata* is so completely applicable to the *E. australis* of Boisdual, that it is impossible to doubt the identity of the two species.

Cnemoplites princeps, sp. n.

♂. Fusco-niger, prothorace supra valde dense subscabrosoque punctato, spatio medio trilobato, paullo elevato, nitido, sparsim punctato; scutello medio levi nitido, utrinque dense punctulato; elytris omnino dense intricateque ruguloso-punctatis; segmentis quatuor anticis abdominis transversim depressis et dense tomentosis, segmento quinto fovea tomentosa utrinque oblecto. Long. 58 mm.

Hab. Queensland.

Prothorax transverse; sides subparallel, armed with a series of small spines, of which that at the postero-lateral angle is larger and more prominent; anterior margin of the pronotum feebly trisinate; the disk with a slightly raised, trilobed area, which may be easily distinguished from the rest of the upper surface by its nitid and less closely punctured appearance; the median lobe is smaller and directed towards the base; the lateral lobes are triangular in form, and diverge from one another anteriorly, and lying between them, just in front of their common median portion, there is a smooth depressed space; external to each of the lateral lobes there is a small nitid and sparsely punctured space in the form of a blunt tubercle. The elytra are intricately and rather more coarsely rugulose than in other species of the genus. The first four abdominal segments are (with the exception of a narrow transverse space at the posterior border of each) depressed

and covered with a thick tomentum over almost their whole ventral surface ; just in front of each of the smooth spaces the tomentum is elongated to form a narrow transverse brush of fulvous hairs ; the fifth ventral segment has a small rounded tomentose depression on each side, and its sinuately emarginate apex is also fringed with tawny setæ.

1. *Toxentes arcuatus*, Fabr.

Prionus arcuatus, Fabr., Mant. Ins., i., p. 129.

TASMANIA: Franklin, Hobart, and Launceston (*Walker*).

2. *Enneaphyllus æneipennis*, C. Waterh.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xix., p. 257.

TASMANIA: Hobart and Franklin (*Walker*).

The thoracic spines of this species seem to vary considerably in size. They are quite rudimentary in some of the smaller males, and are rather long in some of the larger females ; distinctly longer than in the two specimens which served as the types.

3. *Phaolus metallicus*, Newm.

Pœcilosoma metallicum, Newm., Ent. Mag., vol. v., p. 493 (♀).

Phaolus Macleayi, Pasc., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., ser. 3, vol. i., p. 569, pl. xxiii., fig. 3 (♂).

Iotherium metallicum, Pasc., *l. c.*, p. 569 (♀).

TASMANIA: Hobart (♂ and ♀), (*Walker*).

This species, originally described from Tasmanian examples, has since been taken in S. Australia (*Bakewell*), Queensland (♂ and ♀), (*Challenger Expedition*), and, according to Pascoe, in Victoria and New South Wales. Mr. Pascoe has, in his last catalogue of Australian Longicorns, rightly placed the two forms as sexes of the same species ; but the name *Phaolus* must, I think, be taken in preference to *Iotherium*, as it stands first on the page in which the two names were first proposed, and was founded on male examples.

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

4. *Pachydissus probatus*, sp. n.

Piceus, griseo-sericeo-pubescent ; oculis supra valde approximatis, capite subtus bisulcato ; prothorace supra intricato rugoso ; spatio subcentrali levi hand distincte limitato ; elytris apice fere

recte truncatis, utrisque bispinosis; antennis maris quam corpore paullo longioribus, articulis 3o, 4oque apice leviter nodosis, articulo 3o quam 4o fere duplo-, quam 1o distincte-longiori. Long. 21, lat. 6 mm.

Hab. Roebuck Bay, West Australia (*Walker*). One male example.

This species somewhat resembles *P. sericus*, Newm., but possesses characters that will enable it to be readily distinguished. The third and fourth joints of the male antennæ are only slightly nodose at the apex, scarcely more so, in fact, than in the females of *sericus*; the third joint is distinctly longer than the first, the second and third taken together are about twice the length of the fourth joint. The eyes are more approximate both above and below than in *P. sericus*. The under side of the head, though having the same number of transverse grooves as in *sericus*, presents a somewhat different appearance; the second groove (the one running between the eyes) is less clearly marked, and is separated from the post-ocular constriction or groove by a rather wide and somewhat punctate interval; the very narrow interval between the two anterior grooves is in the form of a sharp transverse ridge, the only sharp ridge that is to be seen crossing the under side of the head. (In *P. sericus* the interval between the second groove and the post-ocular constriction is much narrower, and frequently forms as sharp a ridge as that between the first and second grooves.) The prothorax is intricately and not strongly rugose above, with a median smooth space a little in front of the base; the sides are each furnished with two obtuse and very feeble tubercles. The apices of the elytra are transversely truncate, distinctly spined at each of the angles, with the outer spines somewhat stronger than those at the suture. This species approaches *P. intermedius*, Gahan, and *P. nubilus*, Pasc., in the relative proportions of the basal joints of the male antennæ; but its antennæ as a whole are much shorter, and do not surpass the apex of the elytra by more than about the last joint. It may be distinguished further by the feebler and more intricate wrinkling of the prothorax, which gives to the latter a somewhat rugose-punctate appearance.

5. *Pachydissus nubilus*, Pasc.?

Cerambyx nubilus, Pasc., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., ser. 3, vol. i., p. 558.

One female example was taken by Mr. Walker at Adelaide River in North Australia.

In a synopsis of the species of this genus (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. vii., Jan., 1891), I characterised *P. nubilus* from a male specimen taken at Port Essington in North Australia. My determination of the species was, however, made from Pascoe's description, and may possibly have been erroneous; though, up to the present, I have not seen another species to which his description will better apply.

Mr. Blackburn seems to me to have had a different species in view when he referred to *P. nubilus*, Pasc., in the Transactions Royal Soc. South Australia, vol. xiii, pt. 2 (Dec., 1890), p. 130; and it is probable also that the species to which he refers as the *Pachydissus australasiæ* of Hope is that which I characterised under the name of *P. nubilus*, Pasc. Hope's description is so short and indefinite that it applies equally well to three or four different species, and for this reason I omitted it altogether from my synopsis. One character, however, mentioned by Hope, viz., "the third and fourth joints of the antennæ subglobose," seems to point to a species with rather short antennæ.

There is a species—represented in the British Museum collection by a male specimen from Port Essington—which is very likely to be the *Pachydissus australasiæ* of Hope, and which is only distinguishable from *P. sericus*, Newm., by the characters of the head. The eyes are larger and more approximated both above and below. The under side of the head has a single transverse groove in front, and a rather wide and shallow depression on the space between this and the post-ocular groove.

6. *Pachydissus*, sp.

Roebuck Bay. One female example.

Closely resembles the females of *P. sericus*, Newm.; but the under side of the head exhibits a different sculpturing, and the pronotum is without a distinct subcentral smooth space. I am unable to refer it with certainty to any of the described species.

The description of *Pachydissus boops*, Blackburn, so nearly fits the species named by me *Pachydissus brevicornis*, that the latter name must be considered a synonym. The synonymy will read as follows:—

Pachydissus boops, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S. Australia, vol. xiii., p. 128 (Dec., 1890) = *P. brevicornis*, Gahan, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., Jan., 1891, pp. 25 and 27.

7. *Phacodes obscurus*, Fabr.

Callidium obscurum, Fabr., Mant. Ins., vol. i., p. 151.

TASMANIA: Hobart and Franklin (*Walker*).

8. *Phacodes personatus*, Erichs.

Wieg. Archiv., 1842, i., p. 221.

TASMANIA: Launceston (*Walker*).

This species does not appear under *Phacodes* in the Catalogue of Gemminger and Harold, but is quite erroneously placed as a synonym of *Bethelium signiferum*, Newm. The mistake has been copied by Masters in his List of Australian Coleoptera.

9. *Phacodes tenuitarsis*, Pasc.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. viii. (1871), p. 270.

WEST AUSTRALIA: Roebuck Bay (*Walker*), and Nicol Bay.

10. *Phacodes subfasciatus*, sp. n.

♀. Fusco-brunneus, cinereo fulvoque pubescens; prothorace quam latiori vix longiori, lateribus cinereo sat dense pubescentibus, disco pube grisea fulvaque sparsim vestito, medio vix evidenter carinato; elytris pube cinerea fulvaque punctis brunneis adspersis interrupta, vestitis, utrisque paullo pone apicem fascia subobliqua albedo-pubescente; apicibus truncatis, haud spinosis; antennis medium elytrorum vix excedentibus. Long. 10 mm.

Hab. Roebuck Bay, North-west Australia (*Walker*).

Dark brown, with a pubescence which is for the most part ashy grey, but which, along the middle of the head and pronotum, alongside the suture, and near the apex of the elytra, is more or less tawny in colour. This pubescence is interrupted by the rather large scattered setigerous punctures, but is almost sufficiently thick, except in one or two places, to conceal the ordinary close punctuation of the elytra. At about the beginning of its posterior fourth, each elytron has a transverse or slightly oblique band formed of a denser and whiter pubescence than that on the rest of the surface. Immediately in front of and just behind this band,

the elytron is somewhat bared of pubescence, so that its dark derm and close punctuation are visible. The prothorax is widest at about the beginning of its posterior third or fourth, and from this point its sides very slightly and gradually converge towards the apex, but more strongly converge towards the base. Its length is scarcely greater than its greatest width. The disk is without tubercles, and bears an indication of a median raised line or carina. The elytra are not wider at the base than the widest part of the prothorax; their length is to that of the prothorax as about 5 to 2; their apices are transversely truncate and unarmed. The antennæ, which are without spines, scarcely extend beyond the middle of the elytra; the third joint is longer than the fourth, and about equal in length to the first or fifth.

This small species seems to have a relatively very large prothorax. Though the unique specimen, judged by the length of its antennæ and the form and length of the last joint, appears to be without doubt a female, yet its prothorax is as wide as the elytra, and considerably more than one-third as long.

11. *Phoracantha recurva*, Newm.

Entomologist, i., p. 4 (1840).

Roebuck Bay and Adelaide River (*Walker*).

This is a widely distributed species on the Australian continent. The British Museum collection contains examples from South Australia (*Davis and Bakewell*) and Queensland (*Challenger*), in addition to numerous specimens from North Australia. It contains also one example from King I. (*Prof. Spencer*), and one from Port Moresby in New Guinea (*Rev. W. Y. Turner*).

12. *Phoracantha quinaria*, Newm.

Entomologist, i., p. 3 (1840).

TASMANIA: Hobart (*Walker*).

This species also appears to have a wide distribution in Australia. It occurs in South Australia (*Davis*), (type), and also in Queensland and West Australia, according to specimens in the British Museum collection. A small specimen from Melbourne appears to belong to the species.

13. *Phoracantha senio*, Newm.

The Entomologist, vol. i., No. i. (Nov., 1840), p. 4.

Coptocercus sexmaculatus, Hope, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1840, p. 51; Trans. Zool. Soc., vol. iii., 2 (1843), p. 195.

? *Phoracantha gracilis*, Perroud, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, 1855, ii., p. 369.

A single example of this species was taken by Walker at Adelaide River, in North Australia. The species occurs also in South Australia (*Davis*), New South Wales (*Kirk*), Victoria, Queensland, and (if I am right in referring to it the *P. gracilis* of Perroud) in Tasmania. It is quite distinct from *Coptocercus biguttatus*, Donov., as a variety of which it is placed in the Catalogue of Gemm. and Harold.

The sheets containing Hope's description of *C. sexmaculatus* were not published until near the end of January, 1841,* so that Newman's name takes priority.

14. *Phoracantha synonyma*, Newm.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. v., p. 19.

Freemantle, in West Australia (*Walker*). One example.

15. *Epithora dorsalis*, MacLeay.

Stenochorus dorsalis, MacLeay, King's Survey, ii., App., p. 451.

S. elongatus, Boisd., Voy. de l'Astrolabe, Entomologie, 2, p. 478.

Mallocera elongata, Casteln., Hist. Nat., ii., p. 424.

Stenochorus uniguttatus, Hope, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1840, p. 49; Trans. Zool. Soc., iii., p. 193, pl. xii., fig. 4.

S. rhombifer, Hope, l. c., p. 49.

Phoracantha imbellis, Newm., The Entomologist, i. (1842), p. 352.

This species was taken by Mr. Walker at Hobart and Franklin in Tasmania, and at Port Adelaide in South Australia. Some of the smaller examples taken at Hobart resemble Newman's type in having the apical spines of the elytra reduced to the merest rudiments.

* For this information I have to thank Mr. F. Waterhouse, the courteous Librarian of the Zoological Society.

But they do not differ in any other respect from examples in which these spines are more strongly developed.

Newman considered the *S. elongatus* of Boisduval to be distinct from the *S. dorsalis* of MacLeay, because the latter has "particularly described his insect as wanting the spines of the antennæ." Though this is the literal interpretation of MacLeay's expression, "articulis apice haud spinosis," it is just possible that the latter was meant to convey that the apical joints of the antennæ are without spines, which would be quite true of *S. elongatus*, Boisd.

16. *Allotisis unifasciata*, Hope.

Coptocercus unifasciatus, Hope, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1840, p. 51; Trans. Zool. Soc., vol. iii., p. 195, pl. 12, fig. 6.

One example, taken at Franklin in Tasmania.

17. *Coptocercus rubripes*, Boisd.

Stenochorus rubripes, Boisd., Voy. de l'Astrolabe, Entomologie, 2, p. 477.

Phoracantha allapsa, Newm., The Entomologist, i., p. 4.

TASMANIA: Hobart (*Walker*); and AUSTRALIA: Adelaide, Melbourne, and Swan River.

In the Catalogue of Gemminger and Harold, *Stenochorus assimilis*, Hope, and *S. Roei*, Hope, are also given as synonyms of this species. *S. Roei* probably was described from a small specimen of *rubripes*, Boisd.; but as Hope placed his *S. assimilis* in a different section—characterised by having, *inter alia*, the thorax spinose—I am forced to doubt the correctness of this part of the synonymy.

18. *Coptocercus validus*, sp. n.

Piceo-niger, fulvo sparse suberecteque setosus; prothorace quam latitudine basis paullo longiori, lateraliter in medio subspinoso, supra (præcipue versus latera) punctato et tenuissime griseo-pubescente, tuberculis quinque paullo elevatis, glabris, nitidis; elytris antice fortiter crebreque punctatis, punctis postice gradatim minoribus et minus dense positis; utroque elytro maculis tribus vel quatuor inter medium basinque et macula apicali fulvo-testaceis, apice bispinoso, spina externa validiore et longiore;

antennis (♀) quam corpore vix longioribus, articulis 3o ad 6um apice extus spinosis. Long. 25, lat. 7 mm.

Hab. Roebuck Bay, North-west Australia (*Walker*).

This species has, at first sight, a rather strong resemblance, owing to its general colour and pattern of marking, to *Phoracantha semipunctata*, *quinaria*, &c., but may be distinguished by its having the femora strongly clavate below the middle. The disk of the prothorax also is less flattened, and bears five smooth, slightly raised tubercles, the intervals between which are but sparsely punctured; the sides of the prothorax are rather thickly punctured, and each bears in the middle a rather short conical tubercle or spine.

This species, notwithstanding its robust form, seems to be, on the whole, best placed in *Coptocercus*. Between it and the long slender forms, such as *C. biguttatus*, there is a succession of species, in which there is a somewhat gradual elongation and narrowing of the prothorax, and of the body generally.

19. *Acyrusa tasmanica*, sp. n.

Rufo-testaceus, sparsissime setosus; prothorace nitido, vix punctato, antice posticeque sulcato-constricto, lateraliter in medio leviter tuberculato; elytris dense fortiterque et seriatim punctatis, supra paullo depressis, flavo-testaceis, fascia lata transversa versus apicem, suturaque et vitta brevi laterali, plus minusve infuscatis; articulo tertio antennarum sat longe spinoso; (♂) segmentis quatuor primis abdominis foveo tomentoso utrinque obtectis. Long. 11 mm.

Hab. TASMANIA: Hobart (*Walker*), South-east Tasmania (*Atkinson*).

Head sparsely punctured. Prothorax nearly twice as long as its basal width, with a distinct transverse groove about half-way between the middle and the anterior margin, with a less marked but very strongly sinuate groove near the base; the disk shiny, almost impunctate, with a very narrow and almost obsolete elevation along the middle, and with a very feeble, but broader and more obtuse, elevation towards each side; sides of the prothorax sparingly punctured, each with a feeble median tubercle. Elytra strongly, closely, and seriately punctured from the base up to the beginning of the posterior dark brown band; thence to the apex more feebly and more sparsely punctured; the disk of each elytron slightly depressed along the middle; apices rounded and unarmed. Legs fulvous-testaceous. Antennæ longer than the body, setose,

basal joints subnitid, distinctly enough punctured; third joint with a moderately long and distinct, though slender, spine at its outer apex.

One male example was taken by Mr. Walker; a female example from South-east Tasmania, collected by Mr. E. D. Atkinson, was already in the Brit. Mus. collection. The tomentose depressions—a pair to each of the first four abdominal segments—are a distinctly sexual character, and are, as in almost every similar case known to me, peculiar to the male sex.

SISYRIUM, Pasc.

In the 'Transactions' of the Royal Society of South Australia, vol. xv. (1892), pp. 57 *et seq.*, Mr. Blackburn has made some remarks upon this genus and allied forms, in which he questions the desirability of maintaining so many separate genera for what seem to be closely related species. Upon the latter point I am not at present prepared to express an opinion, as I have had no opportunity of examining more than a few of the species belonging to this group of Australian Longicorns. But I may state what I believe to be a false assumption against which workers on this group would do well to guard themselves. It is that the presence of tomentose depressions on the abdominal segments of certain species is a non-sexual character. I have just shown that in one species of the group (*Acyrua tasmanica*) it certainly is a sexual character, and from my acquaintance with the Longicornia in general, I am convinced that it always is a sexual character, and, with very rare exceptions, is peculiar to the male sex. Lacordaire, suffering under the disadvantage of examining small series, failed to grasp this fact, and was consequently led into many errors which are likely to mislead those who trust too implicitly to his descriptions.

Mr. Blackburn has given a table of the species of *Sisyrium*, which is partly based upon the assumption that this character is common to both sexes, and cannot therefore be considered reliable.

Sisyrium stigmatosum, Pasc.

Journ. Linn. Soc., vol. ix., p. 95, pl. 3, fig. 3.

Mr. Blackburn has evidently been mistaken with regard to this species. I have before me a male example which answers so well to Pascoe's description and figure, that I have not the least doubt as to its identity. The length of the prothorax is about (perhaps not quite) one-half greater than the greatest width. The male presents the additional character (not mentioned by Pascoe) of having a rounded tomentose depression on each side of both the third and fourth segments of the abdomen.

With one exception—and in this Mr. Blackburn is not likely to have erred—the description of *S. ventrale*, Blackb., closely applies to the present species. The exception is that the prothorax in *ventrale* is scarcely longer than broad.

I am, however, inclined to think that *S. sparsum*, Blackb., which strongly resembles *S. ventrale*, but in which the prothorax is one-third longer than broad, is identical with *S. stigmatosum*, Pasc. The *Sisyrium vittatum* of Blackburn is, without doubt, as he himself suspected, a very distinct species, and need no longer be queried as a variety of *stigmatosum*.

Sisyrium ibidionides, Pasc.

Obrium ibidionides, Pasc., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., ser. 2, vol. v., p. 26; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., ser. 3, vol. i., p. 559.

Igenia ibidionides, Pasc., Journ. Linn. Soc., vol. ix., p. 95.

In the first work cited Pascoe omitted an important character of this species which he supplies in the second, and which has some bearing upon the validity of his genus *Igenia*, of which it was subsequently taken as the type. The male (female according to Pasc.) has a median tomentose depression upon each of the first four abdominal segments. The first depression is rather small, the others are broad and transverse.

The prothorax in this species is much longer than broad.

20. *Sisyrium* ? *plagiatum*, sp. n.

Setis suberectis sparse obtectum ; capite pronotoque infuscatis ; prothorace quam latiori distincte longiori, lateraliter in medio leviter tuberculato, supra sat dense punctato ; elytris flavescentibus, fascia lata inter medium apicemque et plaga subquadrata utrinque ante medium fuscis, fortiter, sat dense et subseriatim punctatis, punctis paullo pone medium minutis ; corpore subtus pedibusque flavescentibus, antennis obscure testaceis, quam corpore paullo brevioribus. Long. 8 mm.

Hab. TASMANIA : Hobart and Launceston (*Walker*).

The prothorax is about one-fourth longer than its greatest breadth ; it is feebly tubercled at the middle of each side, and slightly constricted both a little in front of and behind these tubercles ; above it is rather thickly punctured, and is without definite smooth spaces. The elytra are rather strongly and thickly punctured from the base up to the beginning of the posterior dark brown band, with the punctures arranged in tolerably regular rows ; beyond this point the punctures are much smaller, and towards the apex become obsolete ; the yellow portion of the elytra between the post-median band and the ante-median plagæ is in the form of a transverse band, which is produced anteriorly along the suture, gradually narrowing in front until it joins the basal yellow portion.

The two examples taken by Mr. Walker are both females ; so that, until the male sex is known, the species can only be provisionally placed in *Sisyrium*.

21. *Bethelium signiferum*, Newm.

———*signiferum*, Newm., The Entomologist, i., p. 10.
Callidium diversicorne, White, Voy. Erebus and Terror,
 xi. (1846), p. 20.
C. flavomaculatum, Blanch., Voy. au Pole Sud., Zool.,
 iv., p. 273, t. 16, fig. 8.

TASMANIA : Hobart and Franklin.

The *Callidium diversicorne* of White, which is here placed as a synonym, is to be found in the Catalogue of Gemminger and Harold under the genus *Ceratophorus*, to which it is in no way allied. The locality (New Zealand) given by White, is probably erroneous.

22. *Bethelium Blackburni*, sp. n.

Fusco-ferrugineum, sparse setosum; abdomine elytrisque piceo-nigris, nitidis, his utrinque fasciis duabus angustis flavescentibus, una ante medium angulata, altera pone medium obliqua, suturam nec attingentibus; prothorace basi angustato, disco crebre sed fere obsolete punctulato; elytris a basi usque ad fasciam posteriorem dense punctato, deinde ad apicem fere impunctatis; antennis quam corpore vix longioribus, articulo 3o quam 1o vel 4o manifeste longiori, articulis 5o—9um subæqualibus, utrisque quam tertio vix brevioribus. Long. 9 mm.

Hab. TASMANIA: Hobart (*Walker*).

In general form, structure of the prothorax, &c., this species resembles *B. signiferum*, Newm., but may be easily distinguished by the markings on the elytra. These consist of two narrow yellow bands on each side, one of which, placed nearly midway between the base and the middle of the elytron, is distinctly angulate; the other, just behind the middle, runs obliquely inwards and forwards across the elytron from its outer margin, but does not reach the suture; the whole of the elytron in front of this band is thickly and distinctly punctured, that portion between it and the apex is very minutely and very sparsely punctulate. The antennæ differ from those of *signiferum* in that the joints succeeding the fourth are each rather shorter instead of longer than the third. The prothorax also is slightly longer in proportion. The single example of this species, taken by Mr. Walker, probably belongs to the female sex.

The British Museum collection contains a specimen from Australia very similar to the one just described, but with the prothorax and elytra more reddish in colour, the posterior band of the elytra somewhat broader, the femora less abruptly clavate, the antennæ slightly longer, and having the third joint furnished at its outer extremity with a rather long slender spine. This specimen doubtless belongs to a distinct species, but it would be going too far, I think, to consider it generically distinct.

I have named the above species in honour of the Rev. Mr. Blackburn, who is doing such excellent work in extending our knowledge of the coleopterous fauna of Australia.

The description of *Bethelium tricolor*, Blackb., applies so well to *Ectosticta simillima*, White, that I strongly suspect the identity of the two species. The latter was

considered by Lacordaire to be a variety of *Ectosticta cleroides*, White, and as such it is to be found in the Catalogue of Gemminger and Harold; but, though closely allied, it seems to be sufficiently distinct; the antennæ are shorter, and the punctuation of the prothorax is much less evident. The eyes in *Ectosticta* are much less strongly faceted than in *Bethelium*, and are a little more deeply emarginate; the other differences between the two genera are exceedingly slight, so that, even if *Ectosticta* is to be retained as a distinct genus, there can be no good reason for keeping it separated by a long interval from *Bethelium*.

23. *Ceresium*, sp.

One example, taken at Troughton Island, N. Australia.

Resembles *C. unicolor*, Fabr., but with the femora less strongly thickened, and with the prothorax somewhat differently punctured.

24. *Callidiopsis scutellaris*, Fabr.

Callidium scutellare, Fabr., Syst. Eleuth., ii., p. 338.

— *piceum*, Newm., The Entomologist, i., p. 9.

TASMANIA: Hobart and Launceston (*Walker*).

25. *Callidiopsis præcox*, Erichs.

Stenocorus præcox, Erichs., Wieg. Archiv., 1842, i., p. 220.

TASMANIA: Hobart, Launceston, and Franklin (*Walker*).

26. *Phlyctænodes pustulosus*, Newm.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. v. (1840), p. 20; Blanch., Voy. Pole Sud., Zool., iv., p. 262, pl. 16, fig. 4.

TASMANIA: Hobart (*Walker*); SOUTH AUSTRALIA (*Bakewell*), and New South Wales.

27. *Phlyctænodes fasciatus*, sp. n.

Niger opacus; elytris fusco-cyaneis subnitidis, fascia flava angusta transversa paullo pone apicem; prothorace lateraliter in medio obtuse tuberculato, supra subobsolete quadri-nodoso; elytris crebre sat fortiterque punctatis, utrisque lineis duabus paullo ele-

vatis; articulo tertio antennarum quam quarto vix longiori et quam primo vel quinto breviori. Long. 12 mm.

Hab. TASMANIA: Hobart (*Walker*).

Head black, with the cheeks fulvous; the front closely but very feebly punctulate; prothorax black and opaque, distinctly but rather bluntly tubercled on the middle of each side, and with four very feeble and almost obsolete tubercles above. Elytra dark brown, with a distinct bluish, submetallic tint; crossed by a narrow yellowish band at a short distance in front of the apex; closely and rather strongly punctured from the base up to the posterior border of the yellow band, the small space between the latter and the apex being almost impunctate. Body underneath dark brown, legs somewhat darker.

28. *Tessaromma sericans*, Erichs.

Meropachys sericans, Erichs., Wieg. Archiv., 1842, i., p. 221.

TASMANIA: Hobart (*Walker*).

29. *Tessaromma undatum*, Newm.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. v., p. 20; Lacord., Gen. des Coléop., pl. 84, fig. 5.

Meropachys MacLeayi, Hope, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1840, p. 52.

TASMANIA: Hobart (*Walker*). Occurs also in South Australia, Victoria, and Queensland.

The *Meropachys tristis* of Hope (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1840, p. 53), which is unknown to me, will probably be found to be a variety of *T. undatum*, Newm., as was suggested by Lacordaire. It certainly is not identical with the *Saperda tristis* of Fabr. (Syst. Ent., p. 186, and Syst. Ent., iv., App., p. 453), as would appear from the Catalogue of Gemminger and Harold. The latter species is from New Zealand, and has been referred by Broun to Lacordaire's subgenus *Ambeodontus*. *Cerambyx pullus*, Newm. (The Zoologist, 1851, App., p. cxxviii), is, I believe, identical with it.

The *Necydalis tristis*, Fabr. (Mant. Ins., i., p. 170), which is quoted under *Phlyctænodes* in the same Catalogue, is quite foreign to the group, and seems to have been accidentally substituted for the *Saperda tristis* just referred to. Nothing is left of the type-specimen but a

portion of the abdomen, so that it is impossible for me to refer it to its true position, a clue to which, however, may be obtained from Olivier's description.

PIESARTHRIUS, Hope.

Trans. Zool. Soc., vol. i., p. 107 (1834); Proc. Zool. Soc., 1840, p. 55.

=*Petalodes*, Newm., The Entomologist, 1840, p. 9 (= *Anatisis*, Pasc.).

The species serving as the type of this genus seems to have been founded upon a unique specimen belonging to the female sex. The male was subsequently described by White under the name of *Petalodes plagiatu*s. I have not seen females of *Petalodes laminosus*, Newm., but the characters of the male are such that there need be no hesitation in considering this species congeneric with *P. marginellus*, Hope.

The three species of the genus at present known may be arranged as follows:—

Piesarthrius marginellus, Hope.

Proc. Zool. Soc., 1840, p. 55; Trans. Zool. Soc., vol. iii., p. 200, pl. 12, fig. 1 (♀).

*Petalodes plagiatu*s, White, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. ii., p. 354 (♂).

Piesarthrius laminosus, Newm.

Petalodes laminosus, Newm., The Entomologist, vol. i., p. 9, fig. (♂).

Piesarthrius Frenchi, Blackb.

Anatisis Frenchi, Blackb., P. Lin. Soc. New South Wales, ser. 2, vol. iv., p. 789.

This fine species is represented in the Brit. Museum collection by a male example from the neighbourhood of Torres Straits. It also occurs in Queensland.

30. *Strongylurus ceresioides*, Pasc.

Journ. Linn. Soc., vol. ix., p. 308.

TASMANIA: Launceston (*Walker*). One example.

31. *Uracanthus*, sp.

One damaged specimen from Roebuck Bay, N.W. Australia.

Uracanthus triangularis, Hope.

Proc. Zool. Soc., 1833, p. 64; Trans. Zool. Soc., vol. i., p. 108 (1834), pl. 15, fig. 4.

= *Stenochorus angustatus*, Boisd., Voy. de l'Astrolabe, Entom., ii., p. 475 (1835).

= *Mallocera angustatus*, Casteln., Hist. Nat., ii., p. 425.

The *Stenochorus angustatus* of Boisduval and Hope, here placed as a synonym, stands under *Epithora* in the Catalogue of Gemminger and Harold (p. 2820).

32. *Rhinophthalmus nasutus*, Shuck.

Stephanops nasutus, Shuck., Ent. Mag., vol. v. (1838), p. 510; Saund., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., ser. 2, vol. i., pl. 4, fig. 4.

TASMANIA : Hobart (*Walker*), and also Australia.

The description and figure of *Macrones elongaticeps*, Blanch. (Voy. Pole Sud., Zool., iv., p. 306, pl. 17, fig. 20), prove conclusively that this species cannot be identical with the above; so that the synonymy given in the Catalogue of Gemminger and Harold is incorrect.

33. *Rhinophthalmus marginipennis*, Fairm.

Stephanops marginipennis, Fairm., Le Naturaliste, 1879, p. 75.

One example taken at Adelaide River, North Australia.

34. *Pterostenus suturalis*, Oliv.

Stenocorus suturalis, Oliv., Ent., iv., No. 69, p. 29, pl. 3, fig. 29.

TASMANIA : Hobart and Launceston. WEST AUSTRALIA : Fremantle.

The examples from Fremantle belong to a variety which has not been described under any of the names given as synonyms of the species in the Catalogue of Gemminger and Harold. In this variety the head and thorax are entirely black, and the dark blue-black sutural vitta spreads out behind to cover the whole of the apical

fourth or fifth of the elytra; a short and narrow marginal band is also present; the under side is of a fine lustrous dark green or bluish colour; the legs and antennæ black. A form similar to this in the pattern of the dorsal vitta, but with the head, thorax, legs, and antennæ of a dull testaceous colour, is represented in the Brit. Mus. collection by specimens taken at King George's Sound.

A further very distinct variety embraces some of the examples taken by Mr. Walker at both Hobart and Launceston in Tasmania. In these the head, thorax, and legs are testaceous, the antennæ are somewhat darker; while the antennæ are entirely of a rather pale fulvous colour. This variety is not to be distinguished by any structural characters from those referred to above; it occurs also in South Australia, one or two specimens from which locality exhibit a small dark spot at the tip of the elytra, and have the thorax and posterior part of the head of a brownish testaceous colour.

Without having seen the type of *Pterostenus quietus*, Newm., I can only suggest that this species may also be a variety of *P. suturalis*. Such characters given for the species as do not relate to colour apply equally as well to *suturalis*.

It is strange that in the references to the genus *Pterostenus*, Lac. (= *Stenoderus*, Latr.), no mention seems to have been made of a curious character presented by the head. This consists of a small, somewhat oblong, depression placed on each side just anterior to the cheek, and guarded in front by a flat blade-like process which extends along its middle and projects freely above. A similar depression and process are present on each side of the front of the head in the genus *Syllitus*.

Stenoderus maculicornis, Saund., does not possess this character, and in other respects also differs from the remaining species of the genus. It would be better placed in *Aphiorrhyncus*.

35. *Syllitus rectus*, Newm.

Stenoderus rectus, Newm., The Entomologist, vol. i. (1841), p. 95.

TASMANIA : Hobart (*Walker*). Occurs also in South Australia (*Davis*, type), and in Queensland ('*Challenger*').

Though placed in the Catalogue of Gemminger and Harold as a variety of *S. grammicus*, Newm., this species is in reality one of the most distinct species of the genus.

Head and prothorax rufous; elytra dark brown, each with three yellowish white lines, two of which mark the two dorsal costæ, the third the raised outer margin. The inner costa runs almost quite parallel to the suture for its entire length, and ends just a little in front of the extreme apical point, where it is joined by the hinder extremity of a lateral raised line, which starts from the shoulder, and is of a brownish colour, scarcely different from the general tint of the elytra. The second dorsal costa runs nearly parallel to the first, and does not extend quite so far behind.

This is the only species of the genus known to me in which the dorsal costæ bear this relation to one another.

36. *Syllitus grammicus*, Newm.

Stenoderus grammicus, Newm., Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. v. (1840), p. 21.

To this species I refer some examples taken by Mr. Walker at Launceston in Tasmania. In this I am guided by Newman's description, and by the fact that they agree with examples from South Australia which were ticketed *S. grammicus* by Adam White. Two of the characters mentioned by Newman are distinctly shown, *viz.*: (1) the inner costa, towards the middle of its length, is deflected towards the suture, the second costa towards the lateral margin; (2) the inner costa is shorter than the second. The sides of the prothorax are not fuscous, as described by Newman; while the three white lines of each elytron consist of the two inner costæ, and the raised outer margin; both the sutural margin and the third (or lateral) raised line being scarcely distinguishable in colour from the rest of the elytron. The antennæ of the male do not quite reach to the apex of the elytra, while those of the female are still shorter.

37. *Syllitus fulvipennis*, sp. n.

Rufo-testaceus; prothorace dense punctulato, lateraliter pone medium obtuse tuberculato, ante medium leviter constricto, supra medio paullo ante basin leviter impresso; elytris fulvis, crebre punctulatis, utrisque lineis tribus elevatis, quarum duabus dorsalibus flavo-albidis, medio distincte divergentibus, interna

breviori; antennis (♂) quam corpore paullo longioribus, (♀) corpori longitudine æqualibus. Long. 8—9·5 mm.

Hab. Cassini in West Australia (*Walker*).

This species is scarcely to be distinguished from the preceding except by the greater length of the antennæ. These are in the male distinctly longer than the body, and in the female reach quite up to, or even slightly beyond, the apex of the elytra. The first costa of each elytron is almost equidistant from the suture throughout the whole of its length, it approaches it slightly, but almost imperceptibly, near the middle; the second costa, however, distinctly bends outwards near the middle, and, posteriorly, it is continued beyond the first costa, and is directed towards the sutural side of the apex.

38. *Syllitus* sp. ?

In a specimen taken by Mr. Walker at Roebuck Bay, the antennæ are so damaged that it is impossible to form an opinion as to their relative length; in coloration the specimen agrees with those from Cassini, just described, but it may be distinguished from them by the stronger divergence of the two discal costæ of each elytron towards the middle of their length; not only does the outer costa distinctly bend outwards, but the inner one also is decidedly deflexed towards the suture, which it closely approaches. The intervening space of each elytron between the most divergent portion of the costæ is marked by an incipient rounded spot caused by a difference in the punctuation and the greater transparency of the elytron at this point. This character is much more strongly pronounced in an example from Queensland in the British Museum collection. In this example, which probably represents a distinct species, the two costæ of each elytron are very strongly bent away from one another near the middle, and in the space between there is a very distinct rounded white spot. These forms cannot, however, be satisfactorily characterised as new species until fresh specimens are seen.

39. *Enchoptera apicalis*, Saund.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., ser. 2, vol. i., p. 77, pl. i., fig. 7.

TASMANIA: Launceston (*Walker*).

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40. *Mecynopus cothurnatus*, Erichs.

Wieg. Archiv., 1842, i., p. 223, pl. 4, fig. 10.

One example taken at Hobart in Tasmania.

41. *Esthesia cingulata*, Kirby.

Molorchus cingulatus, Kirby, Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. xii., p. 472.

TASMANIA: Hobart and Launceston (*Walker*).

42. *Distichocera par*, Newm.

Proc. Zool. Soc., 1851, p. 78.

TASMANIA: Hobart (♂ and ♀), (*Walker*).

All the examples of this species that I had previously seen were from Australia.

43. *Omophæna tæniata*, Pasc.

Journ. Linn. Soc., vol. ix., p. 93.

TASMANIA: Hobart (*Walker*). One example.

The specimen taken by Mr. Walker agrees very well with Pascoe's type. The latter is ticked Australia without any more precise indication of locality. In a specimen from South-west Australia, in the British Museum collection, the testaceous bands of the elytra are not of uniform width throughout; they cover the whole width of the elytra at the base, and become gradually narrower as they pass backwards to end just before the apex. In another specimen the elytra are almost entirely fulvo-testaceous. But in other respects both of these specimens agree very well with the form described by Pascoe.

44. *Ochyra coarctata*, Pasc.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. viii. (1871), p. 274, p. 13, fig. 3.

TASMANIA: Launceston (*Walker*).

45. *Homæmota Walkeri*, sp. n.

Viridi-olivacea; sparsissime setosa; supra pube viridi-fulvescente, subtus pube grisescente, tenuiter vestita; capite antice plus minusve testaceo; pedibus antennisque fusco-testaceis; utroque elytro prope basin sat valde obtuseque tuberculato, et ad

medium fascia obliqua alba eburnea paullo elevata ornato; antennis quam corpore fere sesqui-longioribus. Long. 9, lat. 2.75 mm.

Hab. TASMANIA: Launceston (*Walker*).

Dark green, inclining to olivaceous. Head somewhat testaceous in front, thinly furnished with a pubescence which varies from an ashy colour in front to a fulvous green above. Prothorax longer than broad, very narrow in the basal fifth or sixth, thence to the apex subglobular, regularly enough convex above, clothed with a rather dense fulvous green pubescence, which leaves some sparse punctures visible on the anterior part of the sides. Elytra impunctate, with a thin fulvous green pubescence, which is wanting over a triangular area in the median depressed portion of each elytron; this area, which has its base on the outer margin and its apex at the suture, is crossed obliquely by a slightly raised ivory-white fascia, which almost touches the elytral margin at its outer end, and is a little more distant from the suture at its inner extremity; between the median depression and the base each elytron has a distinct but rather blunt tubercle or crest. Body underneath with a greenish grey pubescence; hind margins of abdominal segments glabrous, brownish testaceous; legs and antennæ testaceous brown, very feebly pubescent; clubs of femora darker in colour and with a greenish tint.

This species is very distinct both in colour and structure from the two previously described; but the structural differences are not sufficiently great to be considered of generic importance.

46. *Amphirhoë decora*, Newm.

The Entomologist, vol. i., p. 24.

TASMANIA: Launceston; and SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

47. *Purpuricenius quadrinotatus*, White.

Cyclodera quadrinotata, White, Stokes's Discoveries in Australia, vol. i., p. 510, pl. 2, fig. 6 (♂).

C. Angasii, White, Cat. Longic. Brit. Mus., vol. i., p. 140; Angas's South Australia Illustrated, pl. 50, fig. 17 (♀).

Purpuricenius australicus, Thoms., Class. des Céramb., p. 203.

This species was taken by Mr. Walker at Roebuck Bay, in North-west Australia; and also at Damma Island, in the Malay Archipelago. It was previously

represented in the British Museum collection by examples from each of the following localities :— West Australia, South Australia, Queensland, North Australia, Murray Island, Cornwallis Island, and New Guinea.

The males vary considerably in size ; the smaller examples having a length of only 12 mm., the larger attaining a length of 23 mm. In the smaller males the antennæ are very short, scarcely surpassing the body in length, and their terminal joint is but little longer than the tenth ; while in the largest males the antennæ are about twice as long as the body, with the last joint about twice as long as the third.

The markings on the elytra are somewhat variable. The anterior black plaga of each elytron may be altogether wanting (this is the case with a female specimen from Queensland), it may be entirely surrounded by fulvous, or may have extended inwards to border the suture, or, as in some of the larger male examples, the black may have extended over nearly the whole elytron, leaving fulvous only a basal spot at the side of the scutellum, a sutural spot a little behind the middle, and a marginal band, dilated at the shoulder and at its hinder extremity near the beginning of the posterior third.

LAMIIDÆ.

48. *Dorcadida Walkeri*, sp. n.

♂. Nigra subopaca ; pube aurea sparsissime obtecta ; prothorace lateraliter in medio valde spinoso, supra granuloso et bituberculato ; inter tuberculos area media rhomboidali subrugulosa haud granulosa ; scutello late triangulari aureo-pubescente, medio glabro, nitido ; elytris tuberculis sex magnis ante medium munitis, lateribus usque ad medium divergentibus deinde valde convergentibus, apicibus oblique truncatis, leviter divaricatis ; humeris obliquis, extus leviter prominentibus, carina laterali transversim rugulosa haud granulosa ; abdomine nigro, nitido, lateraliter pube aurea minute maculato ; antennis quam corpore paullo longioribus, sparse setosis, fuscis, articulis 5o ad 11um fusco-pubescentibus, basi anguste cinereis. Long. 13, lat. (ad. hum.) 5 mm.

Hab. Hobart, in Tasmania (*Walker*).

Head irregularly punctured, broadly and not deeply concave between the antennal tubercles. Prothorax narrowed from front to base, a little longer than its greatest width, armed on the middle of each side with a rather strong tubercle, granular at the base,

and terminating in a smooth blunt spine; pronotum granular, furnished with two blunt tubercles, between which is a comparatively smooth rhomboidal area bounded by a line of golden pubescence, and with a similar line proceeding in the middle, both before and behind, from its anterior and posterior angles. Elytra dull black, almost impunctate; each with a very distinct lateral carina, proceeding from the slight prominence at the outer corner of the oblique shoulder, and extending up to the outer apical angle; this carina is transversely rugulose; basal half of each elytron with three large conical tubercles, the first and third of which are in nearly the same longitudinal line, and nearer to the suture; the second is nearer to the lateral carina, and is placed on the line of a feeble sinuous ridge, which starts from a small tubercle at the base, ends a little before the apex, and is joined beyond the middle by another very short ridge, which passes back from the third tubercle. The very sparse golden pubescence of the elytra is aggregated to form small spot-like or ring-like patches. The abdomen is black and glossy, with two minute patches of golden pubescence close to the hind margin on each side of the first four segments. Antennæ a little longer than the body, dark brown, sparsely setose, the basal joints punctured, the fifth and succeeding joints clothed with a short close dark brown pubescence, with a narrow ashy ring at the base of each. The length of the antennæ, and the absence of a median depression on the last abdominal segment, show that the single type-specimen is a male. The intercoxal process of the first abdominal segment also is similar in form to that of the male of *D. bilocularis*, that is, it gradually narrows from behind up to an obtuse point in front.

I have described this species somewhat fully, as it differs very much in some of its characters from *D. bilocularis*, White, and may eventually have to be taken as the type of a new genus.

49. *Microtragus senex*, White.

Stokes's Discoveries in Australia, vol. i., p. 511, pl. 2, fig. 7.

Two examples from Roebuck Bay, one of which closely resembles the type. The second example is larger, with the prothorax more coarsely but less closely punctured, and with the anterior fuscous plaga of each elytron placed somewhat farther back from the base. The antennæ are relatively somewhat shorter, so that the

specimen is probably a female, and the differences mentioned may be only sexual.

50. *Monohammus mixtus*, Hope.

Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1841, p. 48.

Taken at Adelaide River and Roebuck Bay by Mr. Walker. The species occurs also in many other parts of Northern Australia, and in some of the neighbouring islands. There are examples also in the British Museum from Hong-Kong and from Java, which do not seem to me to be distinct.

51. *Zygocera lugubris*, Pasc.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., ser. 3, vol. i., p. 541.

One example taken at Hobart in Tasmania, which very closely resembles an Australian specimen named by Mr. Pascoe. This species may possibly be identical with *Zygocera canosa*, Erichs.

ANCITA, *Thoms.*

Syst. Ceramb., p. 63 (1864).

= *Hebecerus*, Thoms., Essai. Class. Céramb., p. 343 (1861), nec. Kolenati (1845).

= *Hebesecis*, Pasc., Journ. Ent., vol. ii., p. 353 (1865).

The characters of *Ancita*, as detailed by Thomson and Lacordaire, apply in every respect to the species included by these authors in the genus *Hebecerus*, Thoms. To one who was dependent upon the descriptions only, *Ancita* would appear to be essentially distinguished from *Hebecerus* by the possession of a broad open cicatrix at the apex of the scape of the antennæ. This difference, however, does not really exist, inasmuch as all the species of *Hebecerus* also have the apex of the scape provided with a broad incomplete cicatrix, which is limited towards the inner and lower border by an oblique and tolerably distinct carina.

Hebesecis was proposed by Pascoe as a substitute for the preoccupied name of *Hebecerus*; but *Ancita*, having in the meantime been characterised, must on grounds of priority become the name of the genus.

52. *Ancita marginicollis*, Boisd.

Acanthocinus marginicollis, Boisd., Voy. de l'Astrolabe, Ent., p. 490, pl. 9, fig. 12.

Examples of this species were taken by Mr. Walker at Hobart and Launceston in Tasmania. The species appears to be rather common in Australia, especially in the southern portion of the continent.

53. *Aneita sparsa*, Pasc.

Hebesecis sparsa, Pasc., Journ. Linn. Soc., vol. ii., p. 354; Journ. Linn. Soc., vol. ix., p. 81.

Taken by Mr. Walker at Hobart and Launceston in Tasmania, and at Fremantle and Cape Leeuwin in West Australia. The Tasmanian examples agree with some from South Australia, and differ from those from West Australia (which in other respects they almost exactly resemble) by having an interrupted pubescent white line along the middle of the pronotum. But as portions of the pubescence are very liable to be rubbed away, little importance need be attached to this difference.

PROSOPLUS, *Blanch.*

Voy. au Pol. Sud., Zool., iv., p. 290 (1853).

= *Micracantha*, Montrouz., Ann. Soc. Ent. France, ser. 4, vol. i., p. 271 (1861).

= *Prosacanthus*, Fauvel, Bull. Soc. Linn. de Normandie, vol. vii., p. 163 (1863).

= *Aegomomus*, Pasc., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., ser. 3, vol. iii., p. 59 (1864).

= *Atyporis*, Pasc., *l. c.*, p. 67.

With the exception of *Aegomomus*, Pasc., which is considered a synonym of *Micracantha*, all the above are placed as distinct genera in the Catalogue of Gemminger and Harold. Pascoe distinguishes *Atyporis* from *Aegomomus* by characters that seem to me to be of merely specific importance. Two described species only are mentioned by Blanchard as entering his genus *Prosoplus*. One of these—*P. sinuatofasciatus*, Blanch.—is closely allied to, if not one of, the species which Pascoe included in *Atyporis*; while the other—*Acanthocinus hollandicus*, Boisd.—appears to be very nearly allied to, or even identical with, the following species.

54. *Prosoplus Banksi*, Fabr.

Lamia Bankii, Fabr., Syst. Ent., p. 176 (= *Coptops Banksi*, Munich Cat.).

? *Acanthocinus hollandicus*, Boisd., Voy. de l'Astrolabe, Ent., p. 491.

Coptops abdominalis, White, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. ii., p. 273.

Aegomomus insularis, Pasc., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., ser. 3, vol. iii., p. 65.

Micracantha nutans, Sharp, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1878, p. 209.

This species was taken by Mr. Walker at Jones's Island, North-west Australia, and also at Damma Island, in the Malayan Archipelago. It occurs also at Port Darwin and Port Essington, in North Australia, in various islands of the Malayan Archipelago, and extends to the Philippines. Examples from the Sandwich Islands, described under the name of *Micracantha nutans* by Dr. Sharp, do not seem to me to be specifically distinct.

The males of this, as of nearly all the species of the genus, have the anterior coxæ each provided with a small spur. This character, so far as the present genus is concerned, seems to have been noticed only by Olivier, who, in his description of a species* from the Island of Bourbon, nearly related to but distinct from *P. Banksi*, states that the anterior femora are armed at the base with a small spine. The spine, however, arises from the coxa close to its anterior and distal edge.

55. *Prosoplus* sp.

One example taken at Port Darwin.

The species is much smaller and more uniformly pubescent than *P. Banksi*, Fabr., and does not exhibit pale bands on the elytra.

56. *Symphyletes pedicornis*, Fabr.

Lamia pedicornis, Fabr. Syst. Ent., p. 170.

Roebuck Bay, North-west Australia (*Walker*); occurs also in North Australia, and extends to New Guinea.

* *Prosoplus dentata*, Oliv. (*Lamia*) = *Coptops dentata*, Oliv., of the Munich Catalogue.

57. *Symphyletes variolosus*, Pasc. ?.

Journ. Ent., i., p. 340.

Roebuck Bay (*Walker*). One example.

58. *Platyomopsis regularis*, sp. n.

Pube grisescente et brunneo-ferruginea oblecta, maculis duabus pronoti macula elytrorum utrinque et maculis postice brunneo-ferrugineis sat distinctis; elytris dimidio antico seriatim sat regulariterque tuberculatis. Long. 17, lat. 7.5 mm.

Hab. Roebuck Bay, North-west Australia (*Walker*). One female example.

Each elytron bears five distinct rows of tubercles, each row consisting of an unbroken series extending from the base up to, or a little beyond, the middle. The tubercles of the three inner, or dorsal, rows are larger and more acute, and distinctly conical in form, those of the two outer rows are smaller and more closely approximated to each other. External to and close to the outer series there is a short row of three or four small tubercles, while there are also a few small tubercles along the lateral margin. A large and distinct conical tubercle is placed just above the outer margin at a short distance behind the base. The elytra are seen to be punctured between the dorsal rows of tubercles; they are truncate at the apex, with the outer angles briefly mucronate.

This species may be distinguished from *P. obliqua*, Donov., by the more distinct antero-lateral and the feebler dorsal tubercles of the prothorax, and especially by the stronger and more regular tuberculation of the basal half of the elytra, and the distinct tubercle close to each of the antero-lateral angles. The colour of the pubescence is also somewhat different. A rather light grey predominates on the upper portion of the head, the anterior part of the prothorax, the apical portion of the elytra, and along the whole of the medio-ventral surface. The rest is of a rather dark rust-colour, with two spots on the pronotum, a spot on each side of the elytra, and a few spots posteriorly, somewhat darker and tolerably distinct.

PENTHEA, *Casteln.*

Lacordaire has fallen into a remarkable error with regard to the sexual differences that are to be observed in the species of this genus. One of the characters of

the genus, by which, he says, it may be easily recognised, is that the second abdominal segment is occupied, in *both sexes*, by two large transverse and tomentose depressions. This character he emphasizes in a foot-note, where he adds :—" I find it in both sexes of all the species (five in all) which I have under observation." As a matter of fact, however, they are the males only which are furnished with these tomentose depressions, so that in this respect the genus does not differ from many other genera of the same group, such as *Daxata*, *Depsages*, *Rhytiphora*, and *Niphona*. The female differs from the male not only by the absence of these depressions, but by having the last abdominal segment more elongated and impressed with a slight groove along the median ventral line.

The presence of tomentose depressions on certain of the abdominal segments of the male is not very unusual amongst the Longicorns. It is common enough in the *Niphoninæ*, where they are borne anteriorly, one on each side on the second abdominal segment, but are sometimes so narrow as to be almost entirely concealed by the fringe of setæ, which comes off from the hind margin of the first segment. They are similarly placed, when present, in the *Mesosinæ*; and this fact, when considered along with other points of affinity, is an additional argument in favour of those arrangements in which the *Niphoninæ* are placed close to, or included in, the *Mesosinæ*.

In the genus *Xylorrhiza*, and in other genera included in the same group, there are three pairs of somewhat oval or rounded tomentose depressions on the abdomen of the male, a pair to each of the three intermediate segments.

59. *Rhytiphora mista*, Newm. ?.

The Entomologist, vol. i., p. 362.

To this species I refer with doubt three examples taken in Tasmania.

The female differs from the female type of *mista* in having slightly longer and slenderer antennæ; but this is the only difference of any importance that I can find. They might, however, equally as well be placed in *Rhytiphora caprina*, Newm.

Without seeing a much larger series, I can scarcely

venture to decide whether we have here to deal with three distinct forms, or with only one somewhat variable species.

Rhytiphora leucospila, sp. n.

Niger, fulvo-cinereo tenuiter pubescens ; elytris maculis minutis albis numerosis obtectis, versus basin sparsim granulosis ; apicibus fere recte transversimque truncatis, angulis brevissime sat obtusaque dentatis ; antennis nigris cinereo-annulatis. Long. 21—22·5, lat. 8 mm.

Hab. Queensland.

Head with a yellowish grey pubescence in front, interrupted by a median glabrous line, which extends back to the occiput ; with a distinct pale fulvous patch on each cheek, and a smaller spot on the base of each mandible. Prothorax transversely ridged above ; its pubescence greyish, with some transverse lines of a pale fulvous colour. Elytra with a very faint greyish or fulvous grey pubescence, which scarcely veils the black colour of the derm, and with numerous small white spots, of which most of those towards the base have a small granule at their anterior end. The body underneath has a pubescence, which in some parts is pale tawny, in others almost ashy in colour, and interrupted by numerous minute black points ; the legs are somewhat similarly clothed. The posterior fringes of the abdominal segments are more distinctly fulvous ; that of the first segment in the male is rather long, and to some extent covers over the transverse tomentose depression at each side of the second segment.

This species has some resemblance to *R. rugicollis*, Dalm., but may be distinguished by the darker colour of the derm, and the less numerous but somewhat larger and more distinct pubescent white spots on the elytra ; the granules of the elytra are also less numerous ; the prothorax has fewer transverse ridges, and is less uniformly pubescent.

60. *Pentacosmia scoparia*, Newm.

The Entomologist, vol. i., p. 361.

TASMANIA : Launceston (*ex. coll. Simpsoni*).

The two examples obtained by Walker from the collection of Mr. Simpson agree well with the type-specimen from Port Philipp, in Victoria.

61. *Illæna exilis*, Erichs. ?

Wieg. Archiv. fur Natur., 1842, i., p. 225.

Two examples taken by Mr. Walker at Launceston, in Tasmania, agree well with a specimen which was considered by Chevrolat to belong to the above species. But the characters given by Erichson do not very well apply, so that his species may possibly be distinct. In the insects before me the prothorax has, instead of a small tubercle, an acute but rather minute spine at the middle of each side; this spine does not stand straight out from the side, but is directed obliquely upwards, so that its presence might be easily overlooked; the elytra, instead of being sparsely punctured, are very closely but not strongly punctured on the deflexed sides, and are densely enough and somewhat seriatly punctured above, with the punctures becoming obsolete or invisible on the posterior third or fourth. The first, third, and fourth joints of the antennæ are subequal in length, the third being scarcely appreciably longer than either the first or fourth.

If this species is the true *Illæna exilis* of Erichson, as in all probability it is, Mr. Blackburn is perfectly justified in considering the genus *Neissa* of Pascoe to be identical with *Illæna*. The characters given for the former genus exactly fit the present species.

ALLOMICRUS, gen. nov.

Head rather broadly concave between the antennal tubercles; front transverse; eyes subdivided. Antennæ a little longer than the body; first joint obconical, the third and fourth subequal in length, each scarcely longer than the first, the fifth to tenth gradually diminishing in length, the eleventh slightly longer than the tenth. Prothorax subcylindrical, longer than broad, strongly constricted at the base, furnished with a conical tubercle at the middle of each side. Elytra with the sides subparallel in the anterior two-thirds of their length, thence gradually narrowing to the apex; each with a feebly raised and subelongate basal tubercle, which is bounded on the outside by a slight depression that passes obliquely backwards from above the shoulder towards the sutural region. Legs moderately long, subequal; femora with a rather abrupt oval or club-like thickening towards their outer extremity, and a short stalk at the base; claws of tarsi divaricate; inter-

mediate tibiæ with a very feeble sinuation on their outer border towards the distal extremity.

This genus, which is represented by one of the smallest species of *Longicornia* known to me, seems best placed towards the end of Lacordaire's subgroup of the *Exocentrides*. Some of its characters point to an affinity with the *Cyrtinides*.

62. *Allomicrus exiguus*, sp. n.

Niger, sparsissime setosus; elytris nigro-fuscis; antennis fuscis articulorum basibus testaceis; femorum basibus pallide testaceis. Long. 2·5, lat. 0·5 mm.

Hab. Albany, in West Australia (*Walker*).

The prothorax is distinctly longer than broad, with the basal fourth much narrower than the anterior three-fourths; and with a small but distinct conical tubercle near the middle of each side, whose posterior border is somewhat longer than the anterior, and slopes gradually back to the front end of the basal constriction. The upper surface of the prothorax is closely and finely punctulate, and is faintly impressed by a transverse groove at about one-fourth of its length from the anterior margin. The elytra are dark brown, nitid in places, and in other parts exhibiting faint indications of a greyish pubescence; they are thickly enough punctured in and between the two oblique depressions, which pass back, one on each side, from the shoulders towards the sutural region, but elsewhere seem very sparingly punctured. The various parts of the body, and the legs and antennæ, are very scantily furnished with suberect setæ.